HARLAN COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Data Current as of February 2006

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled
G2 = Imperiled
G3 = Vulnerable
G4 = Apparently secure
G5 = Secure
GH = Historic, possibly extinct
GX = Presumed extinct
GU = Unrankable
G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
G#Q = Questionable taxonomy
G#T# = Infraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)
GNR = Unranked
GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled
S2 = Imperiled
S3 = Vulnerable
S4 = Apparently secure
S5 = Secure
SH = Historic, possibly extirpated
SX = Presumed extirpated
SU = Unrankable
S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
S#Q = Questionable taxonomy
S#T# = Infraspecific taxa
SNR = Unranked
SNA = Not applicable

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):
S#B = Rank of breeding population
S#N = Rank of non-breeding population
S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county
H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years
F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed
X - known to be extirpated from the county
U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					**E**	**H**	**F**	**X**	**U**
Harlan	Mosses	*Anomodon rugelii*		T /	G5 / S2?	2	0	0	0	0
	On rocks (esp limestone) also commonly on bark at or near the base of trees, less often on rotten logs and stumps (Crum and Anderson 1981).									
Harlan	Mosses	*Entodon brevisetus*		E /	G4? / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	On bark, especially at the base of hardwood trees, also on logs or stumps and rock (Crum and Anderson)									
Harlan	Mosses	*Herzogiella turfacea*		E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	On decayed stumps or logs, occasionally on humus or bark at the base of trees, in moist, coniferous woods (Crum and Anderson).									
Harlan	Mosses	*Neckera pennata*		T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	On vertical substances, most commonly on the trunks of trees, sometimes on rock, rarely on logs or stumps, in coniferous forests, often in coves and wind gaps in the mountains (Crum and Anderson). In KY, all in sandstone ravines, usually noted as narrow, on bark.									
Harlan	Mosses	*Oncophorus raui*		E /	G3 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
	On damp or wet acid rocks, mostly on cliffs and often near waterfalls in the mountains (Crum and Anderson).									
Harlan	Mosses	*Polytrichum strictum*		E /	G4 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	On soil or humus (frequently overlying rock), sometimes on stumps, characteristic of banks or sides of trails in rather dry open woods or pastures, only rarely in moist or wet woods (Crum and Anderson).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Acer spicatum*	Mountain Maple	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	0	1	0	0
	Cool, moist, mesic woods. often associated with cool air drainages from caves, or at high elevations; periglacial boulderfields (Weakley 1998).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Adlumia fungosa*	Allegheny-vine	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Cliffs, talus, rocky slopes, rich stream-bottom forests, cool rocky forests (Weakley 1998); well drained sunny openings, rocky and sandy slopes. invasive following fire and logging.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Agrimonia gryposepala*	Tall Hairy Groovebur	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Rich, moist woods, thickets and woodland borders.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Amianthium muscitoxicum*	Fly Poison	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Sandy soil, lowlands, bogs and open woods. in KY, reported from pine-oak woods and sandstone outcrops.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Angelica triquinata*	Filmy Angelica	E /	G4 / S1S2	5	1	0	0	0
	Hardwood forests on mountain summits, thickets, rocky slopes, roadbanks, stream margins and meadows.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia tinctoria*	Yellow Wild Indigo	T /	G5 / S1S2	5	0	0	0	0
	Sandhills, pine flatwoods, xeric woodlands, ridges, woodland edges, and roadbanks (Weakley 1998).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Bartonia virginica*	Yellow Screwstem	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, swamps, savannas (Weakley 1998); dry or wet acid soil; in KY, mossy seeps.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Botrychium oneidense*	Blunt-lobe Grape-fern	H /	G4Q / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Moist or boggy forests (Weakley 1998); second growth northern hardwood forest, grassy openings at high elevations.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Boykinia aconitifolia*	Brook Saxifrage	T /	G4 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
	Streambanks, riverbanks, in crevices in spray cliffs around waterfalls, seepages (Weakley 1998).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Carex aestivalis*	Summer Sedge	E /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Sandstone and acid soils of mountain woods; in KY sandstone cliff faces.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Carex appalachica*	Appalachian Sedge	T /	G4 / S2?	3	0	0	0	0
	Dry mesic woodland openings.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Carex leptonervia*	Finely-nerved Sedge	E /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Nutrient-rich forests, such as rich, seepy northern hardwood forests (Weakley 1998).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Carex roanensis*	Roan Mountain Sedge	E /	G2 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Mesic forests (Weakley 1998 draft); in KY, wooded south-facing slopes between 3600 and 3800 ft (Jones 1999).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Castanea dentata*	American Chestnut	E /	G4 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Acidic upland soils (Gleason and Cronquist); mesic and xeric forests (Weakley 1998).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Chrysosplenium americanum*	American Golden-saxifrage	T /	G5 / S2?	2	0	0	0	0
	Springy or muddy soil, usually in shade (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); springheads, open wooded seeps, seepage banks of spring-fed streams, seasonally wet sandstone rocks, rills, cool wet areas.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Corallorhiza maculata*	Spotted Coralroot	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry - mesic mixed hardwood forest.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Corydalis sempervirens*	Rock Harlequin	S /	G4G5 / S3?	3	0	0	0	0
	DRY OR ROCKY WOODS AND SANDSTONE OUTCROPS.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Cymophyllus fraserianus*	Fraser's Sedge	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Rich mountain woods; cove forests, mostly rather acidic and associated with rhododendron maximum, at moderate elevations (Weakley 1998); in KY, reported along streams at the base of mnt slopes (Medley) and above 2000 ft. elevation (Kral).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium parviflorum*	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	1	0
	Bogs, mossy swamps and woods, wet shores; in KY, rich mesic forested slopes.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Deschampsia flexuosa*	Crinkled Hairgrass	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry, open or partially shaded sandy or rocky soil in mesic forests and cracks in sandstone cliffs and cliff bases.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Dryopteris carthusiana*	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	ACIDIC, ORGANIC-RICH BOGS, SWAMPS, LESS FREQUENTLY IN MOIST ROCKY RAVINES AND RICH FORESTS (WEAKLEY 1998).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Eriophorum virginicum*	Tawny Cotton-grass	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Peaty sites, occurring in the mountains in bogs and fens, in the piedmont (formerly) in bogs, in the fall-line sandhills in burned-out pocosins, in the coastal plain in pocosins, acidic seeps, and peat-burn pools (Weakley 1998).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Eupatorium steelei*	Steele's Joe-pye-weed	T /	G4 / S2	8	0	0	0	0
	Gentle slopes of degraded sandstone and shale, openings in canopy of *Acer rubrum, Liriodendron, Q. velutina, Q. borealis, Q. alba*, above 700 m (2300 ft), esp. found on hilltops and colonizes to roadbanks below.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana decora*	Showy Gentian	S /	G4? / S3	7	3	1	0	0
	MOIST WOODS AND OPENINGS IN CANOPY ON MOUNTAIN SUMMITS.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Helianthemum canadense*	Canada Frostweed	E /	G5 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
	Open oak woods and oak pine woodlands, clearings, barrens, also reported from prairies.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Heracleum lanatum*	Cow-parsnip	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	RICH DAMP SOIL; IN KY, ROADSIDE ON MOUNTAIN RIDGE.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Hydrophyllum virginianum*	Eastern Waterleaf	T /	G5 / S2?	0	2	0	0	0
	Moist or wet woods, open wet places.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Hypericum pseudomaculatum*	Large Spotted St. John's-wort	H /	G5? / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	OAK WOODLANDS, GLADES, ROCKY PRAIRIES, MOIST SANDY DITCHES AND ROADSIDES (Steyermark 1963).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	MESIC WOODED RAVINES AND ALONG STREAMS									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Juncus articulatus*	Jointed Rush	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	BOGS, WET MEADOWS, BEACHES AND SHORES.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Lathyrus venosus*	Smooth Veiny Peavine	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	DRY TO MESIC SLOPE AND BOTTOMLAND FORESTS AND WOODLANDS, ESPECIALLY IN BASE-RICH SOILS (WEAKLEY 1998).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Leucothoe recurva*	Red-twig Doghobble	E /	G4G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist areas in mountain woods.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Lilium superbum*	Turk's Cap Lily	T /	G5 / S1S2	7	1	0	0	0
	Moist meadows, moist/wet woods including floodplains and coves									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Listera smallii*	Kidney-leaf Twayblade	T /	G4 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Humus of damp woods and thickets, bogs or shaded, weed-free humus below rhododendron on mountain slopes and stream heads.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Lycopodiella appressa*	Southern Bog Clubmoss	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs or sandy banks in acid soils; also savannas (Weakley 1998)..									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Lycopodium clavatum*	Running Pine	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Open dry woods and rocky places in acid soil; (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); in KY, sandstone ridge.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Lycopodium inundatum*	Northern Bog Clubmoss	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Acid soil of bogs, shores, and meadows, often in seasonally inundated sites.(Gleason and Cronquist); in KY, temporary pool of water in mnts.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Maianthemum canadense*	Wild Lily-of-the-valley	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Moist mesophytic woods, mountain and stream terraces, mesic rock faces, and recent clearings.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Melampyrum lineare var. latifolium*	American Cowwheat	T /	G5T5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry open sandstone ridgetops including dry to dry-mesic second growth woods, road edges and rock outcrops.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Minuartia glabra*	Appalachian Sandwort	T /	G4 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Sandstone outcrops associated with mesophytic forest.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Oclemena acuminata*	Whorled Aster	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist sand in mesophytic forest, wet openings along stream on dip slope.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Paronychia argyrocoma*	Silverling	E /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Rocky slopes, ridges, and ledges at high altitudes.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Platanthera psycodes*	Small Purple-fringed Orchid	E /	G5 / S1	0	2	1	0	0
	Wet meadows, damp thickets, alluvial or springy shores, low woods, wet roadsides.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Prosartes maculata*	Nodding Mandarin	S /	G3G4 / S3?	0	2	0	0	0
	Rich mountain woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991). In KY, rare and local in rich mesophytic forests (Medley 1993). Typical of "mesic forest" formation. Typical of transition from C to E (or both), where C = Typical of moderate base-status and fertility, and E = Typical of extremely acid, infertile soils (J. Campbell, globally rare plants in the Interior Low Plateau).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Rubus canadensis*	Smooth Blackberry	E /	G5 / S1?	1	3	0	0	0
	Forests, woodlands, grassy balds (Weakley 1998); woodland edges and openings.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Sambucus racemosa ssp. pubens*	Red Elderberry	E /	G5T4T5 / S1S2	3	1	0	0	0
	Rich woods of ravine slopes, roadsides and openings at upper elevations of mountains. also, shaded, north-facing, wooded limestone bluffs and ledges (Steyermark 1975).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Saxifraga michauxii*	Michaux's Saxifrage	T /	G4G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Moist or wet ledges and rocky woods in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Saxifraga micranthidifolia*	Lettuce-leaf Saxifrage	E /	G5 / S1	3	1	0	0	0
	Wet banks and rocks in mountain streams.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Silene ovata*	Ovate Catchfly	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	4	0	0	0
	Dry - mesic forest, mountain summits. In IL found in calcareous sandstone woods, exposures on the side of slopes below a cap of sandstone.									

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	Habitat					**E**	**H**	**F**	**X**	**U**
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Solidago curtisii*	Curtis' Goldenrod	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	8	1	0	0	0
	Rich or open woods, chiefly in the uplands; base of bluffs and along bluff ledges (Steyermark 1975).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Solidago puberula*	Downy Goldenrod	S /	G5 / S2	3	1	0	0	0
	DRY OR PEATY STERILE SOILS, SANDS, ROCKY BARRENS, ETC.; ALSO BOGS, WET MEADOWS, AND WET PASTURES (WEAKLEY 1998).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Solidago roanensis*	Roan Mountain Goldenrod	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	3	1	0	0	0
	Forests of mountain summits and openings including roadbanks.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Stachys eplingii*	Epling's Hedgenettle	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry mountain forests, on mountain ridge summit; also mesic forests, bogs & wet meadows (Weakley 1998).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Streptopus lanceolatus*	Rosy Twisted-stalk	H /	G5T5? / SH	0	3	0	0	0
	Rich mountain woods.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Trillium undulatum*	Painted Trillium	T /	G5 / S2	6	2	0	0	0
	Mesic ravine forests, upper elevaton mesic hemlock forests, seeps in mesic forests and an oak-chesnut forest.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Veratrum parviflorum*	Appalachian Bunchflower	E /	G4? / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Moist wooded slopes in the mountains.									
Harlan	Gastropods	*Anguispira rugoderma*	Pine Mountain Tigersnail	E /	G2 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	FOUND ABOUT OLD LOGS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF PINE MOUNTAIN (HUBRICHT 1985). SEEMS MOST ACTIVE ON THE SURFACE DURING THE SPRING AND FALL WHEN THE WEATHER IS RELATIVELY COOL, BUT BURROWS INTO ROTTING WOOD AND SOIL DURING HOT SUMMER AND COLD WINTER WEATHER.									
Harlan	Gastropods	*Glyphyalinia rhoadsi*	Sculpted Glyph	T /	G5 / S1	7	0	0	0	0
	LEAF LITTER IN UPLAND WOODS (HUBRICHT 1985).									
Harlan	Gastropods	*Mesomphix rugeli*	Wrinkled Button	T /	G4 / S2	10	1	0	0	0
	UNDER LEAF LITTER ON WOODED HILLSIDES OR ON MOUNTAINS (HUBRICHT 1985).									
Harlan	Gastropods	*Neohelix dentifera*	Big-tooth Whitelip	T /	G5 / S2	14	1	0	0	0
	FOUND UNDER LEAF LITTER AND ABOUT LOGS AND ROCKS ON WOODED MOUNTAINSIDES, OFTEN WHERE THE SOIL IS QUITE ACID (HUBRICHT 1985).									
Harlan	Gastropods	*Pilsbryna sp. 1*	A Snail	E /	G1 / S1	5	0	0	0	0
	LITTER OF THE HIGHER ELEVATIONS OF BIG BLACK MOUNTAIN (PETRANKA 1982).									
Harlan	Gastropods	*Vertigo bollesiana*	Delicate Vertigo	E /	G3 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	FOUND IN LEAF LITTER ON WOODED HILLSIDES AND IN MARSHES (HUBRICHT 1985).									
Harlan	Gastropods	*Vertigo clappi*	Cupped Vertigo	E /	G1G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	FOUND IN LEAF LITTER AND MOSS ON WOODED HILLSIDES (HUBRICHT 1985).									
Harlan	Gastropods	*Vitrinizonites latissimus*	Glassy Grapeskin	T /	G4 / S2	14	1	0	0	0
	UNDER LEAF LITTER OR CRAWLING ON THE GROUND IN WET WEATHER. USUALLY FOUND ABOVE 2,000 FEET IN THE MOUNTAINS, BUT MAY OCCUR BELOW 1,000 FEET IN THE OUTLYING HILLS.									
Harlan	Freshwater Mussels	*Anodontoides denigratus*	Cumberland Papershell	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	INHABITS SAND, SILT, MUD, AND SMALL GRAVEL OFTEN NEAR COBBLE AND BOULDERS IN POOLS AND RUNS WITH SLOW CURRENT IN SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS.									
Harlan	Crustaceans	*Cambarus parvoculus*	Mountain Midget Crayfish	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	ROCKY STREAMS (HOBBS 1989).									
Harlan	Insects	*Amphiagrion saucium*	Eastern Red Damsel	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	SPRING-FED BOGS OR POND MARGINS, SOMETIMES WITH A DEEP PEAT LAYER ARE PREFERRED. ALSO FOUND WHERE SEEPS WITH A SCATTERING OF SPHAGNUM AND ALGAE RUN OVER SAND (WESTFALL AND MAY 1996).									

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	Habitat					**E**	**H**	**F**	**X**	**U**
Harlan	Insects	*Callophrys irus*	Frosted Elfin	T /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	EDGES AND FIELDS NEAR WOODS AND SCRUBS. FEEDS ON WILD INDIGO AND LUPINE, OCCASIONALLY BLUE FALSE INDIGO AND RATTLEBOX (OPLER AND MALIKUL 1992).									
Harlan	Insects	*Erora laeta*	Early Hairstreak	T /	G3G4 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	DECIDUOUS OR MIXED WOODS -- OFTEN ALONG DIRT ROADS OR OPEN RIDGETOPS (OPLER AND MALIKUL 1992).									
Harlan	Insects	*Phyciodes batesii*	Tawny Crescent	H / SOMC	G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	MOIST MEADOWS AND PASTURES, DRY ROCKY RIDGES (OPLER 1992).									
Harlan	Insects	*Polygonia progne*	Gray Comma	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	UNKNOWN IN KY.									
Harlan	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus rogersae*	Rogers' Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	A SMALL STREAM CHANNEL INTERSECTED BY A 10-M DOME IN THE LOWER END OF A SECTION OF THE CAVE CALLED "THE EMPEROR'S PALACE" (BARR 1981).									
Harlan	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus scholasticus*	Scholarly Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	UPPER LEVEL OF THE CAVE NEAR THE ENTRANCE (BARR 1981).									
Harlan	Insects	*Pyrgus wyandot*	Appalachian Checkered-skipper	H / SOMC	G1G2Q / SNA	0	1	0	0	0
	EXCEEDINGLY HOT, DRY BARRENS WITH POTENTILLA CANADENSIS (SCHWEITZER 1989), CLOSE PROXIMITY TO WOODS, AND SOURCE OF WATER. APPALACHIAN POPULATIONS VERY SPECIALIZED TO SHALE RIDGES (SCHWEITZER 1989).									
Harlan	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon fossor*	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE UPLAND STREAMS WHERE ADULTS LIVE IN SAND-GRAVEL BOTTOMS OF CLEAN RIFFLES AND RACEWAYS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, PAGE AND BURR 1991). AMMOCOETES REQUIRE MIXED SAND, SILT, AND DEBRIS IN QUIET WATER.									
Harlan	Fishes	*Phoxinus cumberlandensis*	Blackside Dace	T / LT	G2 / S2	8	0	0	2	0
	Small upland streams usually in pools that are well shaded by dense riparian vegetation and with cool water (<20 C) much of year. Width ranges from 1 to 4 m with depths to 1 m. Substrates consist of bedrock and rubble with some areas of silty sand. Current is moderate to sluggish. Usually in association with considerable cover (Starnes and Starnes 1981, Starnes and Starnes 1978a,b, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Harlan	Reptiles	*Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus*	Northern Pine Snake	T / SOMC	G4T4 / S2	0	0	0	0	1
	The Northern Pine Snake inhabits dry woodlands and edges, especially in upland oak, oak-hickory, and oak-pine forests. Soft, sandy soils may be critical for burrowing.									
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	FOREST AND OPEN WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS, MIXED, OR DECIDUOUS, PRIMARILY IN CONIF. IN MORE NORTHERN AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF RANGE (B83 COM01NA). MIGRATES THROUGH VARIOUS HABITATS, MAINLY ALONG RIDGES, LAKESHORES, & COASTLINES (B83NAT01NA).									
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
	OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS.									
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Corvus corax*	Common Raven	T /	G5 / S1S2	5	0	0	0	0
	VARIOUS SITUATIONS FROM LOWLANDS TO MOUNTAINS, OPEN COUNTRY TO FORESTED REGIONS, AND HUMIDS REGIONS TO DESERT; MOST FREQUENTLY IN HILLY OR MOUNTAINOUS AREAS, ESPECIALLY IN VICINITY OF CLIFFS (B83COM01NA).									
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Dendroica fusca*	Blackburnian Warbler	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	CONIFEROUS (PRIMARILY BALSAM FIR) AND MIXED FOREST, OPEN WOODLAND, SECOND GROWTH. IN MIGRATION AND WINTER IN VARIOUS FOREST, WOODLAND, SCRUB, AND THICKET HABITATS. (B83COM01NA).									
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Empidonax minimus*	Least Flycatcher	E /	G5 / S1B	2	0	0	0	0
	Open woodland and brushy areas.									
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Falco peregrinus*	Peregrine Falcon	E / SOMC	G4 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
	VARIOUS OPEN SITUATIONS FROM TUNDRA, MOORLANDS, STEPPE, AND SEACOASTS, ESPECIALLY WHERE THERE ARE SUITABLE NESTING CLIFFS, TO MOUNTAINS, OPEN FORESTED REGIONS, AND HUMAN POPULATION CENTERS (B83COM01NA).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					**E**	**H**	**F**	**X**	**U**
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Junco hyemalis*	Dark-eyed Junco	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S5N	2	0	0	0	0
	CONIFEROUS AND DECIDUOUS FOREST, FOREST EDGE, CLEARINGS, BOGS, OPEN WOODLAND, BRUSHY AREAS ADJACENT TO FOREST, AND BURNED-OVER LANDS; IN MIGRATION AND WINTER IN A VARIETY OF OPEN WOODLAND, BRUSHY AND GRASSY HABITATS (B83COM01NA).									
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Pheucticus ludovicianus*	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	S /	G5 / S3S4B	3	0	0	0	0
	Second-growth woods, borders of swamps and streams, dense growths of small trees, and shrubs along edges of woods and old pastures, gardens and parks, old orchards. In migration and winter in various forest, woodland, and scrub habitats.									
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Vermivora chrysoptera*	Golden-winged Warbler	T / SOMC	G4 / S2B	2	3	0	0	0
	Deciduous woodland, usually in areas of thick undergrowth in swampy areas, woodland edge with low cover, hillside scrub, overgrown pastures; In migration and winter in various open woodland habitats, pine-oak, and scrub.									
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Wilsonia canadensis*	Canada Warbler	S /	G5 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
	WOODLAND UNDERGROWTH (ESPECIALLY ASPEN-POPLAR), BOGS, TALL SHRUBBERY ALONG STREAMS OR NEAR SWAMPS, AND DECIDUOUS SECOND GROWTH. IN MIGRATION AND WINTER IN VARIOUS FOREST, WOODLAND, SCRUB, AND THICKET HABITATS, MOSTLY IN HUMID AREAS									
Harlan	Mammals	*Clethrionomys gapperi maurus*	Kentucky Red-backed Vole	S / SOMC	G5T3T4 / S3	9	3	0	0	0
	Red-backed voles prefer cool, moist habitats and are more commonly found in northern latitudes (northern United States and Canada). Its occurrence in Kentucky is near the southern terminus of its range.									
Harlan	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.									
Harlan	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.									
Harlan	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	8	0	0	0	0
	Lieb's bats use a variety of habitats. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Harlan	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	7	0	0	0	0
	Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.									
Harlan	Mammals	*Sorex cinereus*	Cinereus Shrew	S /	G5 / S3	8	1	0	0	0
	Moist forests and meadows. Rich woods.									
Harlan	Mammals	*Sorex dispar blitchi*	Long-tailed Shrew	E /	G4T3? / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Cool, moist forested habitats.									
Harlan	Mammals	*Ursus americanus*	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
	LARGELY FORESTED AREAS.									
Harlan	Communities	*Appalachian acid seep*		/	GNR / S2	11	0	0	0	0
Harlan	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Harlan	Communities	*Appalachian pine-oak forest*		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Harlan	Communities	*Appalachian sub-xeric forest*		/	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0
Harlan	Communities	*Cumberland highlands forest*		/	GNR / S1	1	1	0	0	0
Harlan	Communities	*Cumberland mountains xeric virginia pine woodland*		/	GNR / S4	3	0	0	0	0
Harlan	Communities	*Hemlock-mixed forest*		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Harlan	Communities	*Pine savanna-woodland*		/	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Harlan	Communities	*Xeric acidic forest*		/	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0